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15,160 Norway - 4,000
19,500 India - 12,000 Luxembourg - 2,000
45,000 Denmark - 15,000 France - 10,000
40,000 Germany - 40,000 Italy - 40,000
40,000 Switzerland - 20,000 Portugal - 10,000
50,000 United Kingdom - 50,000 Spain - 45,000
C. S. 120 Norway - 50,000 Italy - 50,000
Cyprus - 400,000 France - 500,000 Spain - 500,000
Greece - 7,000,000 United Kingdom - 40,000,000
Ireland - 100,000 France - 100,000,000
Portugal - 100,000 France - 100,000,000
Norway - 100,000 France - 100,000,000
Greece - 250,000 France - 250,000,000
Great Britain - 100,000 France - 100,000,000
Cyprus - 250,000 France - 250,000,000
Greece - 250,000 France - 250,000,000
Ireland - 175,000 France - 175,000,000
Yugoslavia - 175,000 France - 175,000,000

ESTABLISHED 1863

Reagan Won House Vote on Speech, Salvador Poll

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

ASHINGTON — An effective speech, a well-received vote in El Salvador and the support of the Democratic floor leader dined to give President Ronald Reagan's El Salvador policy a four-victory in the House of Representatives.

After several years of intense debate, this was the first time the vote was called upon to vote in a real fashion on the terms of military and economic aid to El Salvador.

After the 212-208 vote Thursday, the Democrats had the roll-call in a second time in the hope of gaining enough vote-switching to assure the outcome.

The vote, coming after Sunday's off-vote in the Salvadoran presidential election, was an appeal for aid in a televised speech by Mr. Reagan on Wednesday, gave back-

ing for more than \$500 million in military and economic aid for El Salvador with relatively flexible conditions. The government in El Salvador is fighting leftist insurgents, with encouragement from the Reagan administration.

[Salvadoran rebels reacting to the House vote, said that the increased U.S. aid would be useless, Reuters reported from San Salvador.

"The aid does not matter to us," the guerrilla Radio Venceremos said Thursday. "We remain the Salvadoran Army that more than \$500 million during the past four years has done nothing to detain the advance of the revolutionary army."

According to official figures, the U.S.-backed Christian Democratic candidate, José Napoleón Duarte, is leading in the presidential election returns.

Before the vote, Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massa-

chusetts, said his drive to impose tough conditions on aid to El Salvador was hampered because House members were wondering, "What kind of a mess would I be in my district, if El Salvador were to fall to the communists?"

It was "true to a degree," Mr. O'Neill said, that many Democrats were afraid to be seen "crossing" Mr. Reagan in an election year.

The most important defection from Mr. O'Neill's camp was his senior deputy and the majority leader, Jim Wright, of Texas, who won a standing ovation from Republicans by speaking for Mr. Reagan's aid proposal.

After the vote, leaders of both parties said that a House-Senate conference committee was likely to give the president approval for \$62 million in supplemental emergency military aid for El Salvador.

"He gets everything," said Representative Michael D. Barnes, Democrat of Maryland who led the fight against the administration.

But Mr. Barnes said that oppo-

nents would nevertheless fight again when the fiscal 1985 appropriations bill for Central America comes to the floor.

The House vote was on an amendment to restore the Salvadoran section of the aid bill to its original form, wiping out major changes made by Democrats on the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The Democratic plan would have blocked further military aid to El Salvador this fiscal year and imposed numerous conditions on aid provided in fiscal 1985, including requiring a further joint resolution of Congress before the final two-thirds of the funds were released.

It also would have prohibited military training exercises in Honduras and Guatemala, curtailed the use of presidential emergency authority to send funds or weapons to Central America and limited the number of military advisers in El Salvador to 55, the current level.

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Weinberger Tries to Ease Japanese Fear on Missiles

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — U.S. Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger on Friday tried to ease Japanese anxiety over the impending arrival of nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missiles aboard U.S. warships by presenting the weapon as an equalizer against superior Soviet firepower.

Mr. Weinberger argued that the Tomahawk was a "force multiplier" which will exploit U.S. technological prowess to counter a Soviet fleet of more than 800 ships in the Pacific alone.

Mr. Weinberger defended the deployment of the weapon in an address at the foreign correspondents' club of Tokyo.

Last month, the Soviet military attacks in Tokyo held a news conference to warn that the introduction of the Tomahawks, as well as the arrival of two squadrons of high performance F-16 fighters and Japan's aim to defend the sea lanes for 1,000 miles from home, will be "destabilizing" in the western Pacific.

Some U.S. Embassy officials fear that a Japanese peace group could make good on its threat to gather 100,000 protesters against the Tomahawk on May 27.

Pentagon strategists say the hundreds of Tomahawks deployed on U.S. destroyers, attack submarines, cruisers and battleships will come in three varieties — an anti-ship missile with conventional warhead, a missile aimed at shore targets with conventional explosives and a Tomahawk aimed at shore targets with a nuclear warhead.

The nuclear model will be ready

next month although it will be impossible for the Russians to determine which type of Tomahawk is stowed on any given ship. This floating "shell game" is intended to complicate Soviet naval warfare planning.

The comments Thursday by Jan

Pontefice Meets Indochinese Refugees in a Camp in Thailand

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Netherlands will not accept its full share of 48 nuclear cruise missiles in the NATO deployment, according to a high-ranking Dutch official here.

The United States, he said, must be more understanding of the need for compromise if any missiles are to be deployed.

The comments Thursday by Jan

van Houwelingen, the second-ranking official in the Defense Ministry, represent the clearest statement yet of the Dutch position.

U.S. officials fear that if the

Dutch fail to deploy their share of missiles, NATO's plan to deploy 572 medium-range missiles in five European countries will unravel.

It is impossible to say that the

only possibility is saying yes to 48 cruise missiles," Mr. van Houwelingen, who was in Washington to promote European arms sales, said Thursday. "Then there is no result."

An administration official said

Thursday that Mr. van Houwelingen, the state secretary for defense, is only one official in a divided coalition government.

But a diplomatic source, who

said the Dutch government is

"floundering" in its search for a

solution, said the Dutch parliament almost certainly would not accept the 48 missiles without some compromise formula.

Defense Secretary Casper W.



Casper W. Weinberger

isn't too bad" considering that the overall national budget rose less than 1 percent. The United States is also wary of pushing Prime Minister

of the Soviet Union.

Some American analysts believe

that this year the Japanese will

break a long tradition of keeping

defense spending below 1 percent

of the gross national product, com-

pared to roughly 6 percent in the

United States and South Korea.

The Japanese have begun "buy-

ing into" large weapons programs

such as ships and submarine-hunting

planes, which some U.S. offi-

cials believe will require substantial

boosts in defense spending later in

the decade, according to one senior

official.

Although there is always a

chance that the programs could be

canceled or delayed, the Japanese

government's ability to order new

weapons with virtually no down

payment has planted the seeds of

future budget growth, another offi-

cial added.

Weinberger told Dutch leaders in

The Hague in March that it was

"vital" that they accept all 48 mis-

siles allotted them in the 1979

NATO plan.

A senior U.S. defense official said at about the same time that a

Dutch refusal to accept the missiles

would deal "a serious and possibly

fatal blow" to hopes of resuming

arms-control talks with the Soviet

Union.

Mr. van Houwelingen's remarks

were the second setback in the past

week for the Reagan administration's missile policy.

On Thursday, Denmark became the

first NATO country to withdraw

from the missile-deployment program.

The Danish center-right coalition government abstained from voting while the opposition

Social Democrats pushed through

a measure to stop further payments

for deployment of the cruise and

Pershing-2 missiles. None of the

464 cruise and 108 Pershing mis-

siles were to be deployed on Danish

soil.

Last week, the State Department

reacted sharply when Prime Minister

Bettino Craxi of Italy, which

had begun stationing cruise mis-

siles, suggested a moratorium.

A moratorium, the State Depart-

ment said, would leave the Soviet

Union with "massive superiority" in

medium-range missiles and

"would seriously hinder" rather

than facilitate efforts to reach

agreement at the negotiating table.

NATO agreed in 1979 to put

Pershing-2 or cruise missiles in

West Germany, Britain, Italy, Bel-

gium and the Netherlands in re-

sponse to Soviet deployment of me-

ium-range SS-20 missiles aimed at

Europe.

Last month the Netherlands of-

fered a possible compromise under

which their missiles would be

stored in West Germany or the

United States and deployed in the

Netherlands during crises.

U.S. and NATO officials let it be known that they considered the

"crisis deployment" scheme un-

workable and not a fulfillment of

the Dutch commitment.

Mr. van Houwelingen said

Thursday he was "very disappoint-

ed" by the U.S. reaction.

"Good friends have to take care

of each other," he said. He added

that he understood that "there are

some arguments" against crisis de-

ployment. "But there is one impor-

tant argument for which there was a

possibility to give the Netherlands

for the cruise missiles in such a way that</p

Spain's Basque Tug-of-War

Separatist Violence Goes On Despite Socialist Crackdown

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

GUERNICA, Spain — The oak tree of Guernica, an ancient hollow tree stump about 15 feet (five meters) high, sits inside a columned monument on a small bluff. On these warm spring days, busloads of children from all over the Basque region come to see it.

They listen solemnly as their guide explains that in the Middle Ages the moors of Castro used to stand in that very spot to swear obedience to the *fueros*, the laws by which Basques exchanged limited homage to the Spanish crown for the right to run their own affairs.

The "Basque problem" — a centuries-old tug-of-war between the center and the periphery — is the problem of modern Spain that will not go away. Realization seems to be dawning in Madrid and elsewhere that no other issue is as important to resolve if democracy is to thrive in Spain.

And yet little progress is made. The list of victims of ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty), the separatist organization founded in 1958, is over 400 and keeps growing.

"Everyone's tired," said a journalist in Bilbao. "People are sick and tired of the violence, the deaths, the strikes, the revolutionary taxes, the attacks by right-wing death squads. ETA, the autonomous commandos — everything. It's fatigue, even more than fear."

To the surprise of many, the Socialists, who had appeared when in opposition to be sympathetic to Basque aspirations for greater autonomy, have been unwilling on the question since they came to power in December 1982.

ETA is clearly hard pressed these days. Raids on its arms caches and safe houses, ambushes by the Spanish police, tighter patrol of the border, improved intelligence and the removal of some of its leaders from southern France have hampered terrorist activities of a few hundred militants.

But many Basques and some non-Basques fear that the hard-line policy, when polls show that public support for ETA among Basques is waning, could backfire.

"I can't understand this political war by the Spanish state," said a Basque priest. "It's making everything worse. You have hundreds and hundreds of kids in jail. Some of them are tortured. This is a small country. Everyone has a son or a cousin or a friend behind bars."

About 400 Basque nationalists, the large majority of them ETA members or supporters, are in jail. The torture of prisoners has diminished considerably from the Franco era, but it persists, according to Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organization.

The difference now is that torture is likely to be denounced publicly by its victims and in the Spanish press. Whenever this happens, Herri Batasuna, the political grouping that functions as ETA's political arm, makes the most of it.

The reality is that for the Spanish state it is an object of repression," said Miguel Castells Aran, a Herri Batasuna leader. "I can't understand people who turn to violence if the Spanish state doesn't allow a peaceful struggle."

An attempt to negotiate an end to the violence failed last year. Carlos Garikoetxea, the president of

the regional government, invited representatives of Herri Batasuna, the local Socialists and his own moderate Basque Nationalist Party to a "table for peace." The talks collapsed when ETA killed five more victims.

Now, re-elected after a divisive and violent campaign, Mr. Garikoetxea is talking of "extending a hand" to the Socialists. But there seems to be little willingness on any side to sit down again.

"It's unthinkable to negotiate with Herri Batasuna while the killing goes on," said Txiki Benegas, the Basque Socialist leader. "I'd be sitting there talking while they'd be piling cadavers on the table."

For Mr. Garikoetxea, the ultimate solution lies in more powers for the Basques themselves, in fully implementing a 1979 autonomy statute negotiated with Madrid and approved in a referendum, which transfers authority on such areas as the police, education and tax collection.

"You have to attack the roots of the problem," he said. "The only way to resolve it is to withdraw the social and moral support for ETA and for violence in general. ... With evidence that the democratic process and the formulas for self-government are anathemic."

Meanwhile, nothing seems to blunt ETA's revolutionary ardor.

The largest of its extreme factions, the "military" wing, regards the democratic government in Madrid as a more pliable, deceptive and therefore more dangerous enemy of its dream of uniting some three million Basques in four provinces of northern Spain and three provinces of southern France in an independent socialist state.



Slogans outside Guernica promote leftist separatists and "Power for a New Direction."

The New York Times/John Darnton

"ETA was born as a movement to fight Francoism, and so naturally it gathered sympathy and support in which all Basques more or less joined," said Joseba Elosegi, a senator who proved himself as an ardent nationalist in 1970 when he set himself on fire and threw himself at Franco during a *ajai alai* tournament.

Now Mr. Elosegi, who belongs to the Basque Nationalist Party, is critical of ETA.

"It's adopted Marxist-Leninist revolutionary methods," he said. "It doesn't really struggle for the independence of Euskadi, it's after the destabilization of the capitalist system, trying to create the conditions for a revolution. ... The problem is its violence brings police repression, which creates more sympathizers."

Euskadi is the name Basques give their region.

There are signs that ETA is losing its hold on Basque consciousness. There have been silent marches to protest its kidnappings and assassinations. A small but increasing number of lawyers, doctors and businessmen are refusing to pay "revolutionary taxes" to ETA enforcers. Protest demonstrations called by Herri Batasuna that drew 5,000 to 10,000 people five years ago now bring about 1,000.

"Support for ETA has diminished, but not all that much," said Mr. Benegas, the Basque Socialist leader. "What's grown is the rejection of ETA. People who are against it are against it more and more strongly."

This has led some to fear what Mario Onaindia, a one-time ETA member who now leads an influential leftist party, calls the "Ulsterization" of the Basque country, or permanent, intractable quasi-civil war.

"Everyone says they're ready to negotiate," he said, "but no one is ready to take the first step."

WORLD BRIEFS

Rights Unit Backs CIA on Secret Data

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Central Intelligence Agency and the American Civil Liberties Union joined in endorsing a House bill that would exempt most of the agency's operational files from requests for material under the Freedom of Information Act.

It was a rare moment of accord in the continuing clash between civil liberties advocates and the Reagan administration over the government's efforts to restrict access to classified data.

At a hearing before a House subcommittee Thursday, the civil liberties group testified that the bill would give the public greater access to information by helping the CIA reduce its two-to-three-year backlog of requests under the act. That contention was disputed by two freelance writers, Angus MacKenzie and Ralph W. McGhee, a former CIA agent, who said they had found even the heavily edited operational files released under the act useful in their research.

Attacks on Civil Aircraft Are Banned

MONTREAL (UPI) — The International Civil Aviation Organization, in a move prompted by the Soviet downing of a Korean Air Lines jetliner on Sept. 1 last year, passed an amendment Thursday banning the use of weapons against civilian aircraft.

The amendment to a 40-year-old convention governing civil aviation was backed by representatives of all 152 member nations, including the Soviet Union. Soviet representatives were able to insert clauses guaranteeing nations sovereign rights over their airspace.

The protocol, the result of a joint motion by France and Austria and a similar resolution by the United States, was the subject of heated debate for the three weeks, as Western nations focused on the airframe attack. The 33-member ICAO governing council voted last March to condemn the Soviet Union for the attack.

U.K. to Quit EC Accord on Air Fares

BRUSSELS (AP) — In a bid to promote lower air fares, Britain has decided to pull out of a 1967 agreement with the European Community that requires airlines to get government approval for fare changes, according to the British Transport Department.

The transport undersecretary, Nicholas Ridley, announced the move Thursday at a meeting of the European Community's transport minister here. He said the announcement was met by a "horified silence." He said he urged other European countries to follow suit, warning that the move would not have any effect unless all fare regulations are lifted.

Diplomats said the move was intended to bring community airlines under the tough competition rules of the bloc's founding treaties, which outlaw monopolies and price cartels. The announcement coincided with a 56-percent cut to \$49 (\$36) in the round-trip fare between London and Amsterdam announced by British Airways, British Caledonian and the Dutch KLM airline for passengers who book in advance.

Libya Says It Is Ready to Leave Chad

PARIS (UPI) — Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, the Libyan leader, has said he is ready to withdraw Libyan "experts" immediately from Chad and has sent a message to President Francois Mitterrand of France aimed at reestablishing bilateral relations with France.

In an interview published Friday in the Paris newspaper *Le Monde*, Colonel Qaddafi said he was ready to withdraw immediately Libyan forces supporting rebel troops led by former President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad, seeking to return to power.

Colonel Qaddafi was responding to a recent French pledge to withdraw 3,000 troops stationed in the central African country "within minutes" of a Libyan pullout. Libyan involvement in the Chadian civil war has reportedly caused resentment both in Libya and in Libyan-occupied regions in northern Chad.

Israeli Extremists Reveal Mosque Plot

TEL AVIV (UPI) — Members of a Jewish extremist group have confessed to a plot to blow up Islam's holiest shrines in Jerusalem, the Al-Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosques, Israeli news reports said Friday.

Two of the 25 suspects held by police told investigators one plan called for bombing the mosques from the air, using a helicopter piloted by a former air force officer, Israel Radio reported.

Israeli newspapers said two suspects conducted experiments on models of the mosques to determine the amount of explosives needed to destroy them without damaging the nearby Western Wall, Judaism's holiest shrine, also called the Wailing Wall. The radio said the suspects canceled their plans after it became clear the wall would be hit.

Craxi Rejects Cabinet Resignations

ROME (Reuters) — Prime Minister Bettino Craxi has rejected the resignations of three cabinet ministers who quit over a report on the three-year-old Masonic lodge scandal, and 20 Christian Democratic deputies in his governing coalition on Friday asked him to explain his move.

Mr. Craxi issued a statement Thursday expressing sympathy with three Social Democratic ministers who resigned Thursday to protest a publication of a report on the three-year-old scandal. Communist and other opposition deputies charged that the Socialist prime minister was in effect dismissing the findings of the all-party commission.

The preliminary report by the head of the commission probing the illegal lodge said a published list of its alleged members was substantially correct. One of those named on the list is the Social Democratic party leader, Pietro Longo, who is currently budget minister. He has denied belonging to the Masonic lodge, Propaganda Due, or P-2.

Namibian Talks Reportedly Stalled

LUSAKA, Zambia (Reuters) — An all-party conference on independence for South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, became mired in procedural problems after it was formally opened Friday by President Kenneth Kaunda, conference sources said.

No substantive discussions had taken place and delegates from South Africa, the black nationalist guerrilla group, the South-West Africa People's Organization, and Namibia's internal political parties were sitting outside the main conference hall.

The sources said the delay was initially caused by objections by the South African-backed internal parties to the inclusion in SWAPO's delegation of Namibia-based parties sympathetic to the guerrilla movement. SWAPO had previously refused to talk to the six internal parties that comprise Namibia's Multi-Party Conference, a grouping South Africa regards as a possible postindependence alternative to a SWAPO government.

Honduras Expels Nicaraguan Envoy

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (UPI) — Honduras on Friday ordered the Nicaraguan ambassador to leave, following the downing of a Honduran Air Force helicopter over Nicaragua in which eight persons were killed.

Foreign Minister Edmundo Paz Barrios declared the Nicaraguan envoy, Edwin Zablah, "persona non grata" and told him to leave within 48 hours. Mr. Paz Barrios called the shooting down of the helicopter an act of aggression. He did not say if Honduras had broken diplomatic relations with Nicaragua.

On Thursday, Honduras recalled its ambassador to Nicaragua, Isidro Tipas Martinez, in response to the shooting down of the helicopter. Honduras has charged that the helicopter was given no warning when it was shot down near the Honduran border. Nicaragua has accused Honduras of supplying anti-government rebels in the area.

For the Record

The finals for the world chess crown between the reigning champion, Anatoli Karpov, and the young challenger, Gary Kasparov, will begin in Moscow Sept. 10, Tass said Friday. (AP)

A court-martial in Lerida, Spain, Friday sentenced nine alleged Basque terrorists to a long prison sentence for their role in a attack in 1980 on a Spanish Army barracks. (AP)

A Polish employee of the United Nations, Alicja Wesolowska, 40, who was freed earlier this year after four years in a Polish prison, will return to a UN post in Warsaw beginning June 1, a UN official said Friday in Geneva. She was imprisoned on charges of spying for an unidentified NATO intelligence service. (Reuters)

The leader of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu Yaobang, said Friday night in Pyongyang that he had reached a consensus with President Kim Il Sung of North Korea on ways to achieve a peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, the Chinese news agency reported. Mr. Hu has been visiting North Korea for a week. (Reuters)

Spanish shipyard workers staged a 24-hour strike Friday to protest plans to eliminate jobs in the industry, union officials said. (Reuters)

President Ronald Reagan declared an emergency in Georgia and Alabama Friday because of extensive damage caused by storms, tornadoes and flooding that hit the states early the month. This will allow temporary housing assistance for families who lost their homes. (AP)

Officials in the troubled northern Indian state of Punjab on Friday ordered the release of 200 militant Sikhs from jail, the Press Trust of India news agency reported.

Botswana Resists Pact With S. Africa

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Quett K. J. Masire of Botswana has accused South Africa of trying to force his country to sign a nonaggression pact that could harm its relations with fellow black African nations and subject it to reprisals from guerrilla groups fighting South Africa.

Mr. Masire said the cabinet had agreed that persons held by warring Christian and Moslem militias should be released, "voluntarily and unconditionally." He said the International Committee of the Red Cross would be asked to help.

Between 150 and 275 kidnapping victims are estimated to be held by the militias.

The cabinet also endorsed a decision by the outgoing government to break off relations with Costa Rica for moving its embassy in Israel to Jerusalem.

The Foreign Ministry told Costa Rica's representative in Botswana last week to close the consulate. Lebanon has no ties with El Salvador, which also has moved its embassy to Jerusalem.

In another development Friday, Lebanon's new peace movement announced plans to collect signatures for a nationwide "peace plebiscite" next month. The movement was forced to cancel a scheduled peace march last Sunday in Beirut, after heavy shelling broke out on Israeli forces in southern Lebanon in more than two months.

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Mexico

AMERICAN TOPICS

Lawyers Joining Video Revolution

The American Bar Association and the American Law Institute are planning to build a national satellite network with up to 2,000 receiving sites. With the help of the Comsat General Corp., they hope to become the largest private video distribution network in the United States.

Its aim would be to cut travel time and costs by taking video depositions, counseling clients long distance and holding legal conferences by television. Dish antennas and receivers would be set up at bar association buildings, law schools and government and corporate legal departments. These would be the most costly aspect of the network. The bar association estimates that the cost of a fully built system would be at least \$16 million. But video seminars could be produced for as little as \$50,000, with "attendance" fees as low as \$100.

A pilot project, airing legal education seminars, will inaugurate the network, which, if successful, might also be offered by Comsat to doctors and accountants. Programming could begin as early as October.

San Francisco Braces for Democrats

American cities compete eagerly every four years for the privilege of having the political party conventions. But the choice of city, once made, can bring unforeseen disadvantages. In San Francisco, where the Democrats meet in July, there are already complaints from the press and electronic news media. The George Moscow Convention Center, a major landmark of civic pride, cannot accommodate the demand for coverage without blocking the view of many cameras. City officials say remodeling is under way, but the design of the center will not allow much improvement.

YMCA Grows Muscle With New Expansion

The Young Men's Christian Association, founded in the London slums in 1844, is growing rapidly in the United States as it increasingly turns its attention to the middle class in cities and suburbs. The Y is expanding far beyond its customary functions, the residence halls and social programs directed largely at the poor and needy. Young men and women no longer describes most members, and the Protestant evangelism of the organization's early years has long since been relinquished.

With annual income approaching \$1 billion and assets of \$2 billion, the association has evolved into an organization that offers yachting courses in wealthy suburbs, boarding facilities for railroad workers in small towns, day-care centers, social-service programs for the poor and handicapped, and thousands of fitness activities in every large city and in towns in every state.

While hundreds of new Y's cater to the wealthy in suburbs from Beverly Hills, California, to New Canaan, Connecticut, major new facilities are opening in cities, some to provide health clubs for office workers, others for the more traditional function of serving the poor. A \$6.5-million structure that opened in the Watts section of Los Angeles last month, for example, is described by city and Y officials as the first major private development completed in the area since the riots of 1965.

Islands in the Bay At a 'Bargain' Price

It would be only 16 minutes to San Francisco's financial district by helicopter, the views are spectacular and the solitude is

absolute. According to the real estate agent handling the sale of two islands in San Francisco Bay, the price is a bargain at \$4.25 million. The islands, East Marin and West Marin, have been on the market since April 1 and have attracted the attention of Scandinavian royalty, an Englishman and some prominent San Francisco business people.

There are islands all over the world, in the Caribbean, in the Mediterranean, but in the San Francisco Bay only 30 minutes from downtown San Francisco, that's really unique," said Mike Bohnen, western marketing director for Previews Inc., a real estate business that specializes in the exotic. According to Mr. Bohnen, these are the first privately owned islands to be put up for sale in San Francisco Bay in 30 years. Little has been recorded on the history of the islands. Tucked away off the coast of Marin County near San Rafael, the islands are a mile from the mainland.

A pilot project, airing legal education seminars, will inaugurate the network, which, if successful, might also be offered by Comsat to doctors and accountants. Programming could begin as early as October.

San Francisco Braces for Democrats

American cities compete eagerly every four years for the privilege of having the political party conventions. But the choice of city, once made, can bring unforeseen disadvantages. In San Francisco, where the Democrats meet in July, there are already complaints from the press and electronic news media. The George Moscow Convention Center, a major landmark of civic pride, cannot accommodate the demand for coverage without blocking the view of many cameras. City officials say remodeling is under way, but the design of the center will not allow much improvement.

YMCA Grows Muscle With New Expansion

The Young Men's Christian Association, founded in the London slums in 1844, is growing rapidly in the United States as it increasingly turns its attention to the middle class in cities and suburbs. The Y is expanding far beyond its customary functions, the residence halls and social programs directed largely at the poor and needy. Young men and women no longer describes most members, and the Protestant evangelism of the organization's early years has long since been relinquished.

With annual income approaching \$1 billion and assets of \$2 billion, the association has evolved into an organization that offers yachting courses in wealthy suburbs, boarding facilities for railroad workers in small towns, day-care centers, social-service programs for the poor and handicapped, and thousands of fitness activities in every large city and in towns in every state.

While hundreds of new Y's cater to the wealthy in suburbs from Beverly Hills, California, to New Canaan, Connecticut, major new facilities are opening in cities, some to provide health clubs for office workers, others for the more traditional function of serving the poor. A \$6.5-million structure that opened in the Watts section of Los Angeles last month, for example, is described by city and Y officials as the first major private development completed in the area since the riots of 1965.

Islands in the Bay At a 'Bargain' Price

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Cyclist Joaquim Agostinho Of Portugal Dies After Fall

PARIS — Joaquim Agostinho, 41, a Portuguese cyclist who finished third in the Tour de France in 1978 and 1979, died Thursday in Lisbon, 10 days after fracturing his skull in a fall while leading the Tour of the Algarve cycle race.

Just before the sprint finish of one day's race, a dog crossed the riders' path causing a pileup. Mr. Agostinho was among those who fell. He was taken to a hospital, where he had been in a coma since.

Other deaths: Judge Henry F. Werker, 64, whose ruling in a U.S. District Court last year struck down the U.S. regulation that required family planning services to notify the parents of minors who sought contraceptives, in Pelham, New York, Thursday after a long illness.

Nudie, the Hollywood clothier of movie cowboys, in Burbank, California, after a long illness. The 81-year-old Russian immigrant, known only as Nudie, designed boots and minstrel-decorated

confits for celebrities. Elvis Presley, Clark Gable, Alan Ladd and John Wayne were among his customers.

Cesare Sabelli, 86, a pioneering Italian pilot who in 1928 sent the first radio transmission from an aircraft, of a respiratory illness Monday in White Plains, New York. He also carried the first commercial passenger on that flight, Dr. Leon Piscilli, who paid \$38,000 to be aboard.

G. Edward Clark, 67, a retired Foreign Service officer who was ambassador to Mali, Senegal and the Gambia, of cancer Wednesday at his home in Washington.

Peyton Armstrong Kerr Jr., 80, an economist and Foreign Service officer who was deputy assistant secretary of state for economic affairs before he retired, Tuesday at his home in Reston, Virginia, after a stroke.

Toni Turek, 54, West German goalkeeper in the 3-2 World Cup final victory over Hungary in 1954, early Friday near Dusseldorf after a stroke last week.

Mr. Agostinho said that the 1 percent increase equals Argentina's export earnings this year, "eating them up."

Mexican Leader Is Pessimistic on Central American Peace Effort

By Robert J. McCartney

Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — President Miguel de la Madrid said that Mexico is dissatisfied with peace efforts in Central America and cited "the almost total distrust" between the United States and Nicaragua as a fundamental cause of the lack of progress.

In an interview Thursday, four days before his first trip to Washington as president, Mr. de la Madrid declined to blame the Reagan administration alone for what he called the impasse in U.S.-Nicaragua relations. But he suggested that he held the United States more responsible for the problem than Nicaragua's Sandinist government.

"Nicaragua has expressed that it is willing to negotiate and frequently has signaled publicly and privately that it is willing to negotiate with the United States," the president said. "The United States has signaled that there are not the conditions to negotiate."

Mr. de la Madrid said the Central

Intelligence Agency's mining of Nicaraguan ports "gravely damages the pacification process." During his three-day visit next week, he said, he would "ask the United States to preoccupy itself effectively for peace in Central America."

Mr. de la Madrid's views take on added significance because Mexico has played a leading role in the Central American peace negotiations known as the Contadora effort. Mr. de la Madrid has said in the past that results of Contadora were only "partially satisfactory" but had not said outright that Mexico was unhappy with them.

A senior non-Latin diplomat here later described Mr. de la Madrid's comments as "signs in the wind" that attempts to resolve Central America's conflicts peacefully were headed for failure.

"What we've come to know and love as Contadora may be dying," the diplomat said. He also noted that President Ronald Reagan's uncompromising stance against

Nicaragua in his televised speech Wednesday seemed to have "ratcheted up" U.S. determination to confront the Sandinists.

A Mexican diplomat, speaking privately, said, "The United States says it supports Contadora, but in reality its actions contradict its declarations. As long as Reagan is in power, the United States is not going to trust between Washington and Managua, was that the political will of the Central American countries has not been sufficient to advance the pacification process."

The Contadora group of countries — Venezuela, Colombia, Panama and Mexico — has promoted a kind of package deal to resolve Central America's conflicts. In essence, the group wants the United States to withdraw military advisers from El Salvador and Honduras in exchange for withdrawal of Cuban advisers from Nicaragua. In addition, Washington would drop funding of anti-Sandinist guerrillas while Nicaragua would support Salvadoran rebels.

While the five Central American countries — Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and

Guatemala — accepted these aims in a 21-point "document of objectives" last October, progress has been slow toward an agreement on how to carry them out.

"The results of the Contadora group are not satisfactory for Mexico so far," Mr. de la Madrid said. The reason, he said, in addition to the mistrust between Washington and Managua, was that the political will of the Central American countries has not been sufficient to advance the pacification process."

The president said he had not given up hope that Contadora could achieve a solution, saying Mexico would "continue trying to persuade the parties to arrive at a political settlement." But he said he could not predict when an agreement might be reached.

Mexico's fundamental complaint against the United States has been its support for the anti-Sandinist guerrillas and its stepped-up military presence in Central America. It has maintained a significant difference in Central America, Harry W. Shandtman, on Friday delivered a message from Mr. Reagan to Mr. de la Madrid reaffirming U.S. support for the Contadora effort. The Mexican president said, "It is nothing new, because publicly the U.S. government has maintained this position."

Mr. de la Madrid said it would now be opportune for Nicaragua to make a "public commitment" not to supply arms to the leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

He also said he was afraid U.S.

concern over Central America was distracting attention from the "more grave" economic problems of Latin America as a whole.

The two principal purposes of the president's trip to Washington are to discuss Central America and a proposed U.S.-Mexican trade agreement, according to Mexican and non-Latin diplomats here. No major announcements are expected, as significant differences remain over the trade accord.

ed, the MX as now designed is capable of destroying current Soviet silos, and no further modifications of the weapons are required. The Pentagon officials who saw a draft of the report several weeks ago told accounting office investigators that their assessment was wrong, he said. "But they chose not to change it."

He also noted that the report quoted the air force as the source of its data on silo strength. But intelligence agencies, not the air force, are the proper source of such data, the spokesman said.

The report also suggests that the Pentagon is taking a "major risk" by starting production of some components of the missile before they are fully tested. In addition, the report says, deployment is scheduled to begin in 1986, before the entire system is subject to thorough flight-testing.

Mr. Stark said that this plan smacked of "reckless abandon" by the Pentagon. "We seem to be building weapons systems that haven't been adequately tested," he said. "They may be trying to get this thing into production so we can't stop it."

Last year, Congress mandated the obtaining of the first 21 MXs at a cost of \$2.1 billion and said that the first 10 should be deployed by December 1986. Mr. Stark noted that as the production schedule accelerated, it would be harder for Congress to stop the missile, because it would become an economic benefit in many congressional districts.

"You build a constituency as you build a weapons system," he said.

The Pentagon spokesman acknowledged that some parts of the missile would be built before they were fully checked out. But he described them as "low risk components" that were familiar and likely to fail.

Therefore, the spokesman added,

U.S. Study Says New Soviet Defenses May Cut Effectiveness of MX Missile

By Steven V. Roberts

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Recent advances in Soviet technology cast doubt on the ability of the MX missile to accomplish its objective of destroying the Soviet land-based missile force, a report by the General Accounting Office says.

But a Pentagon spokesman said Thursday that the report was in error and that the MX was fully able to hold "the hard Soviet targets at risk."

The GAO, an investigative arm of Congress, completed the report this past week and copies circulated Thursday on Capitol Hill. It seems likely to become an important factor in the debate next week, when the House of Representatives considers a Defense Department measure calling for 30 MX missiles.

Representative Fortney H. Stark, Democrat of California, who opposes the MX, interpreted the report this way: "We may be building a missile that's absolutely useless. It may be a bargaining chip, but it's from the wrong cause."

The report was produced by the accounting office as part of its continuous monitoring of major weapons systems. The document was not due to be made public until next month, but Mr. Stark and two dozen other opponents of the program asked that it be published before the House debate.

The clash between the General

Sabin Develops Inhalable Vaccine To Fight Measles

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Dr. Albert Sabin, father of the Sabin oral polio vaccine, may be on the point of conquering measles, which in undeveloped countries claims at least a million lives a year and can cause blindness or deafness.

At 77, without any official backing and overcoming a near-fatal paralysis which struck him last year, Dr. Sabin has developed a method of giving an inhalable vaccine that he thinks could wipe out measles worldwide with a year of massive effort.

Industrialized countries have largely eradicated the disease through mass immunization, administering shots to infants at 15 months. But in the undeveloped world, measles can strike before the child is six months old and can kill because of secondary infections such as dysentery and meningitis.

Dr. Sabin said the usual vaccine, made from viruses grown in chick embryos, is ineffective in babies six months or less. Shots are also impractical in countries where there are few doctors and nurses. He has shown that the new vaccine can be given quickly, cheaply and effectively to infants 4 to 6 months old.

The Costa Ricans did renew the request to register the vaccine, which appeared in Friday's *Journal of the American Medical Association*. Three officials of the federal Centers for Disease Control added that their observations "bring us one step closer to eventual global eradication of measles." The U.S. Agency for International Development is reportedly on the verge of funding a \$750,000 trial of the vaccine on more than 1,000 infants in at least two countries.

U.S. Court Justice To Hear Civil Case

United Press International

RICHMOND, Virginia — In a "very rare" move, Justice William H. Rehnquist of the Supreme Court will sit as judge in a civil case in U.S. District Court here next month.

"We don't know when the last time was that this happened," said a spokesman for the Supreme Court.

Justice Rehnquist was invited to preside at a civil trial on June 5-6 by U.S. District Judge D. Dorch Warner. Justice Rehnquist had said after a speech to the Richmond Bar Association Feb. 14 that he had never tried a civil case but would like the opportunity. The case involves the lawsuits of a Colonial Beach policeman and a police dispatcher who have charged the town and former town officials with violating their rights.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Memorabilia
Of Diaghilev
Sold by LifarBy Jon Nordheimer
New York Times Service

LONDON — Serge Lifar, a protégé of Serge Diaghilev and the last of the premiers danseurs of the Ballets Russes, has sold at auction his collection of manuscripts, paintings, notebooks and correspondence from the Diaghilev era.

The bulk of the collection, sold Wednesday by Sotheby's for prices totaling more than \$227,200 (\$1,141,500) had been the personal property of Diaghilev. Lifar, now 79, acquired the items at the death of the legendary producer and critic. Lifar was at Diaghilev's bedside when he died in Venice in 1929.

Among the items were contributions by many of this century's greatest artists to ballets created under Diaghilev from 1909 until the time of his death. The collection included works by such artists and composers as Picasso, Miró, Debussy, Stravinsky, Prokofiev, Ravel and Cocteau for aspects of ballet production ranging from sets and costume design to music.

Diaghilev's handwritten notebook of plans for lighting, costumes and sets in several ballets created in his last years was bought by the U.S. Library of Congress for \$46,200.

An anonymous alumnus of Harvard University paid \$368,600 for at least three important lots from the collection. He reportedly said he would donate at least one — three bound albums of original photographs taken by Baron de Meyer of Ballets Russes dancers, including Nijinsky — to the Harvard University theater museum collection. He paid \$148,500 for the albums, the highest price of the day.

The same buyer acquired for \$82,500 an original manuscript of "Leus," a ballet by Debussy that contains annotations by the composer and by Nijinsky. The manuscript ends with a fortissimo A major chord that was eliminated from the published version.

American bidders were active at the auction; the British pound is at record lows against the dollar. But London's Victoria and Albert Museum snaged one prize for its theater museum. It paid \$28,600 for an orange-red satin "Chinese conjurer's" jacket that Picasso designed for Leonid Massine in the 1917 Diaghilev production of the Jean Cocteau-Erik Satie ballet "Parade," which marked the debut of Picasso as a designer for the stage. The price was the highest ever paid for a theatrical costume, Sotheby's said.

Some items that drew much pressle interest went unsold. They included a cast of Pavlova's leg, a bronze death mask of Diaghilev made by Lifar and a pre-World War I letter from Diaghilev to Mata Hari, the dancer who became a spy for the Germans in World War I, regretting that he had been unable to meet with her to discuss a job possibility.

Other letters from Diaghilev's correspondence fared better. Several letters from Prokofiev, who transmitted social and professional gossip to Diaghilev from Rus-



United Photo International

Picasso's Chinese costume for the 1917 production of the ballet "Parade," sold for \$28,600 at Sotheby's auction in London.

sia, were bought by the composer's widow, Sotheby's said.

Lifar, who lives in Switzerland, was not present at the auction. Julian Barran, director of Sotheby's in London, said the former dancer felt it would have been too painful to watch the sale of possessions he had had for more than half a century. Lifar had said he was selling the items because he could not store them properly, especially the costumes, which he feared were starting to deteriorate.

Lifar parted with a significant number of items from the collection only once before, in 1933, when his dance troupe encountered financial difficulties in the United States. He sold 173 pieces then to the Wadsworth Atheneum in Hartford, Connecticut.

According to his autobiography, "Ma Vie," Lifar nursed Diaghilev through his final illness in Venice and then aware that Diaghilev had left no will, went with friends to Diaghilev's Paris apartment and carried off manuscripts, books, scores and letters.

■ Gift to Paris Opéra

Coinciding with the Sotheby's sale, Lifar announced his intention to donate several important documents to the Paris Opéra, where he was ballet director in 1929-45, 1947-58 and 1962-63.

The Opéra said in a statement that the documents included drawings and stage designs by Leon Bakst, Max Ernst, Juan Gris and Picasso for Diaghilev's ballets, and designs by Cocteau, Christian Bérard, Yves Brayer, Georges Wakhevitch and Alexandre M. Casandre for the Opera.

Painting and Sculpture in London

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Redfern Gallery,

long a pioneer in contemporary British painting and sculpture, also has a well-stocked graphic department. Its current show of 112 prints includes colored imprints by Sybil Andrews (b. 1898), who first exhibited prints at the gallery in 1932; rare surrealist pieces by John Banting (1902-72); an example of an etching on the theme of "Wuthering Heights" by Edna Clarke-Hall (1879-1979), as shown in her first Redfern exhibition of 1924; a particularly fine cubist interior, "From a Paris Window," a dry-point of the early 1920s by C. R. W. Nevinson (1889-1946); and 12 woodcuts made on or before 1919 by Edward Wadsworth (1889-1949), who ritually burned all the woodblocks from which they were printed in a garden bonfire in 1926.

"British Prints 1914-1945," Redfern Gallery, 20 Cork Street, W1, through May 23.

An aspect of contemporary sculpture is to be seen at the Pazzotta Studio in the form of recent "Shona Sculpture and Verdite Carvings" from Zimbabwe. The sculptures of the Shona people have for more than 20 years been tolerably familiar in England, but the carvings in verdite — a hard stone the name of which derives from the Old French *vert de terre*, earth green, a term that exactly describes its vivid color — are on show here for the first time. There is a nucleus of extremely skilled figurative sculptors at work in Zimbabwe and well-represented in the show.

"Shona Sculpture and Verdite Carvings," Pazzotta Studio, 22 Caltham Road, SW10, through May 17.

One can always count on the Whitford and Hughes — a gallery specializing in fine paintings from 1880 through 1930, encompassing Post-Impressionism, Symbolism, the Vienna Secession, French salon and academic paintings, orientalist and belle époque painting — to produce some enchanting surprises. This year's show, "Peintres de l'Anse," includes Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema's masterpiece "The Roses of Heliogabalus," a startling idealist

work, "The Death of King Harold Hafargor," by the Belgian Gustave Max Stevens (1871-1946); a personification of "Autumn" by the Bohemian Frans Dvorak (1862-1913); the sensual pointillist "Nu sur l'Herbe" by Hippolyte Petitjean (1854-1929), and the formalist "Promenade on the Banks of the Amstel" by the Dutch painter Kasper Koenigs.

"Peintres de l'Anse," Whitford & Hughes, 6 Duke Street, St. James's, SW1, through June 8.

It is good to know that P. and D. Cohnaghi is once more mounting regular exhibitions of English drawings and watercolors, a field in which the gallery has been renowned virtually since its foundation in 1760. The latest show, of more than 60 works, includes a fine chalk drawing of the mid-1780s, "A Wooded Landscape With Horseman Crossing a Bridge," by Gainsborough; an ink and watercolor drawing of "Hill at Ye Head of Semer Water," near Askrig in North Yorkshire, by Anthony Devis (1729-1817); a typical English artist-in-Rome 18th-century classical townscape, "Campo Vaccino, Rome," by William Pars (1742-85); as well as major watercolors by Turner ("Lake Nemi") and Constable, a very early ink and wash drawing.

"Emma Sergeant: Prints at Mapplethorpe I to IV and Selected Work 1980-1984," Agnews, 43 Old Bond Street, W1, through June 1.

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New York Sales of Moderns Shake the Art Market

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The magnitude of the figures at Christie's and Sotheby's during which \$10-million worth of paintings and sculpture was sold, was a major cultural event that goes far beyond the boundaries of the art market.

The magnitude of the figures achieved Tuesday and Wednesday

Christie's for "The Hill." The work first appeared in public at the São Paulo Biennial in 1959 and later toured New York (the Solomon Guggenheim Museum), Amsterdam (the Stedelijk Museum), London, Brussels and Los Angeles as part of the Philip Guston retrospective in 1962-63.

Here, too, it took off to a phenomenal \$852,000; de Kooning painted it at the same period — it is dated 1961 — now seen as historic, but it cannot be argued to have been particularly innovative.

Christie's auction served as a warm-up to Sotheby's sale, which took place the following day and signaled a high for contemporary art. Wednesday's sale fully confirmed the trends established Tues-

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Greed and Brutality

It was not the Democrats but Richard Nixon who offered the best response to President Reagan's militant simplicities about Central America. Wednesday night. Speaking about Third World social crises just a few hours before the president's address, Mr. Nixon said, "The trouble is that the Communists at least talk about the problems and too often we just talk about the Communists."

Mr. Reagan then illustrated that point. Analyzing the turmoil in Central America, he talked mainly about communism, Cuba and the Soviet Union, with a few mentions of the PLO and Libya as fillips. As a sales pitch for arms aid to El Salvador, Soviet-bashing will surely work, especially in an election year. Mr. Reagan protects himself against any setback by already blaming Congress and the Democrats for doing too little, too late. But a policy rooted in exaggeration of the Soviet threat implies only further acquiescence in the outrages of alleged anti-Communists, whose greed and brutality feed the leftist insurgency.

Sure, there's a problem and Moscow and Havana are trying to capitalize on it. But they did not create it. After a century of misrule, neglect and repression, as Mr. Nixon says, some countries "need a revolution," and at this late hour the only question is whether it can still be made democratic.

El Salvador's probable next president, José Napoleón Duarte, gave much the same answer

after hearing Mr. Reagan. He told ABC television that external meddling in the region was a reality but that internal causes were "basic." President Reagan managed to blame the left for poverty and unemployment in El Salvador while dismissing in a paragraph the role of the violent right. He spoke poignantly of Salvadorean soldiers down to their last few bullets, but without acknowledging the more awkward truth — that despite millions spent for arms aid since 1981, the insurgency has steadily expanded to a third of the country.

Smuggled arms matter, but revolutions cannot be exported like butter and bacon. If they could be exported, why is it that the U.S.-backed "contras" in Nicaragua have failed to win control of a single town or province?

North Americans should indeed help Central America's democrats when, like Mr. Duarte, they demonstrate a capacity to use aid to outbid both the left and the right. That is why the U.S. House of Representatives was right, in voting for such aid for El Salvador on Thursday, to continue to insist that its recipients be held at least minimally accountable for respecting elementary human rights. But these are conditions that only an alert and self U.S. administration can enforce. It will not succeed if it is so mesmerized by Communists that it keeps yielding to the terror and corruption that gave them their opening in the first place.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Feldstein's Farewell

With the departure of Martin Feldstein, the Reagan White House is finally rid of a flow of good advice that it did not wish to hear. Nothing is more irritating than obviously sound counsel to people who have made up their minds to take the opposite direction.

When Mr. Feldstein first became chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisors in October 1982, he observed that he could stay only two years. Otherwise he would lose his professorship at Harvard. In other cases presidents have at times urged their lieutenants to stay on the job, even as sacrifices as great as tenured chairs. The lieutenants have in some cases succumbed. But while Mr. Reagan did not quite ask Mr. Feldstein to leave, he certainly did not encourage him to stay. At the White House, much preoccupied with the autumn, there will be deep relief to have Mr. Feldstein safely off the scene before the campaign gets under way.

Mr. Feldstein arrived at a time when the administration's economic policy was adrift. The president had triumphantly signed the tremendous 1981 tax cut more than a year before, and instead of entering a golden age of prosperity, the country fell into recession. Mr. Feldstein pointed, all too publicly for the administration's taste, to the right responses.

He warned the president, and the country, of the consequences of a succession of huge deficits. He argued that they threatened the health of the economy's recovery from the recession, and that they would inevitably lead to higher interest rates. But those warnings were not welcome within an administration that had abandoned any thought of substantial deficit reductions before the election.

A line from his Economic Report in February neatly summarizes the present collision between Mr. Feldstein and the rest of the administration: "All too often at this stage of an economic recovery, as growth slows from the unsustainable pace of the recovery's first year, political pressures have built up to try to reduce interest rates through raising money growth." Mr. Feldstein went on to say that pumping up the money supply was inflationary, and the administration had naturally rejected it. But has it?

Mr. Feldstein has expressed the choices clearly; his advice has been consistently sound. But for its present purposes the White House needs economics that are more flexible and cooperative than he was prepared to provide.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Olympics: The Wrecking Ball

The Soviet Union has taken its revenge for the U.S. boycott of the 1980 Games in Moscow. These absences, of the Soviet and East German teams particularly, will diminish the quality of athletic competition in many of the Olympic venues and disappoint all who have looked forward to a contest among national bests. Of far greater consequence is that the Soviet action represents yet another swing of the political wrecking ball against an already weakened Olympic structure.

To justify its non-participation, the Soviet Union claims that the United States "does not intend to ensure the security of all athletes, respect their rights and human dignity and create normal conditions for holding the Games." What those accusatory words mean, once the rhetoric is cut away and the negotiating record is examined, is that U.S. officials have refused to agree to Moscow's demand to prevent anti-Soviet demonstrations planned in Los Angeles during the Games.

In 1980 the Russians made sure they would avoid political embarrassment at their own Games by arresting all known dissidents in Moscow and hustling them out of town. Did the Russians seriously expect that the United States would take similar repressive steps against anti-Soviet marchers in Los Angeles? Never mind. The demand had to be pushed away, so that the inevitable U.S. refusal could become the excuse for crying foul on the security issue. It is possible that the Soviets intended from 1980 on to boycott the Los Angeles Olympics, in retaliation for the boycott of the Moscow Games. If so, once that decision was made it was an easy enough thing to find the rationale for putting it in effect.

And so politics has further shaken the present and the future of the Olympic Games. Four years ago the U.S. government and some

of its allies chose to stay away from Moscow in protest against the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. That protest was meant to have a moral as well as a political dimension. The host country of the Olympics has the opportunity to become a national showcase before the eyes of the world. President Carter and many other Americans felt it would be morally wrong for the United States to contribute to the political luster that the Soviets hoped to achieve in Moscow. Some Americans took that same view in 1976, when Nazi Germany was host to the summer Olympics. In 1936 there was no U.S. boycott. In 1980 there was, a decision that we supported.

Is there a difference between the U.S. boycott four years ago and the Soviet boycott now? The American boycott was prompted by an undisguised act of international aggression. The Soviet boycott of Los Angeles seems to be precipitated only by a long-nursed sense of vengeance and the hope, as the Tass statement announcing it makes clear, that all blame for what ensues will fall on "the U.S. authorities and organizers of the Games."

The Los Angeles Games will of course go on, less exciting than they might have been, perhaps, probably no less colorful, certainly with some financial pinch on the organizing committee. But what of the future? The soaring costs involved in mounting the Olympic Games have made it increasingly difficult, since the early 1970s to find cities willing to accept the host's role. Los Angeles, for example, had no serious international competition for this year's Games. Now, with the Games having so demonstrably become an arena for political rivalries and intrigue, those difficulties seem certain to grow greater. The international Olympic movement was in considerable trouble before the Russians announced their boycott. It is in even more trouble now.

— THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

FROM OUR MAY 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Sino-Russian Rail Dispute Ends

PEKING — A final agreement was reached [on May 11] between the Russian and Chinese authorities in settlement of the disputed administration of Harbin and other points in the Russian railway zone in North Manchuria. The issue was first raised by the refusal of the American Consul, Mr. Fisher, to recognize the Russian railway's efforts to exercise sovereign power and to disregard China's sovereignty. Great Britain and Germany joined with America in protesting against Russian threats to close the establishments of foreigners as well as those of Chinese unless they paid the taxes levied by the railway administration. The negotiations were transferred to Peking. The result is full recognition of China's sovereignty.

1934: Dust Shrouds U.S. East Coast

NEW YORK — Blown more than 1,000 miles from the drought-parched farmland regions of the Middle West, dense clouds of brownish-black dust rolled over the eastern seaboard [on May 11] in such volume that at midday in the New York area the sun was hidden by a queer yellowish haze. It was the first time in memory that the phenomenon ever had been witnessed so far east. Made up of thousands of tons of top soil, the dust cloud extended in a huge blanket over New York and New England, as far south as Washington. One estimate of the drought damage puts it at \$2,000,000 a day. From the fields where it originated, the dust pall, according to reports, stretches 1,500 miles long, 900 miles across and two miles high.

— THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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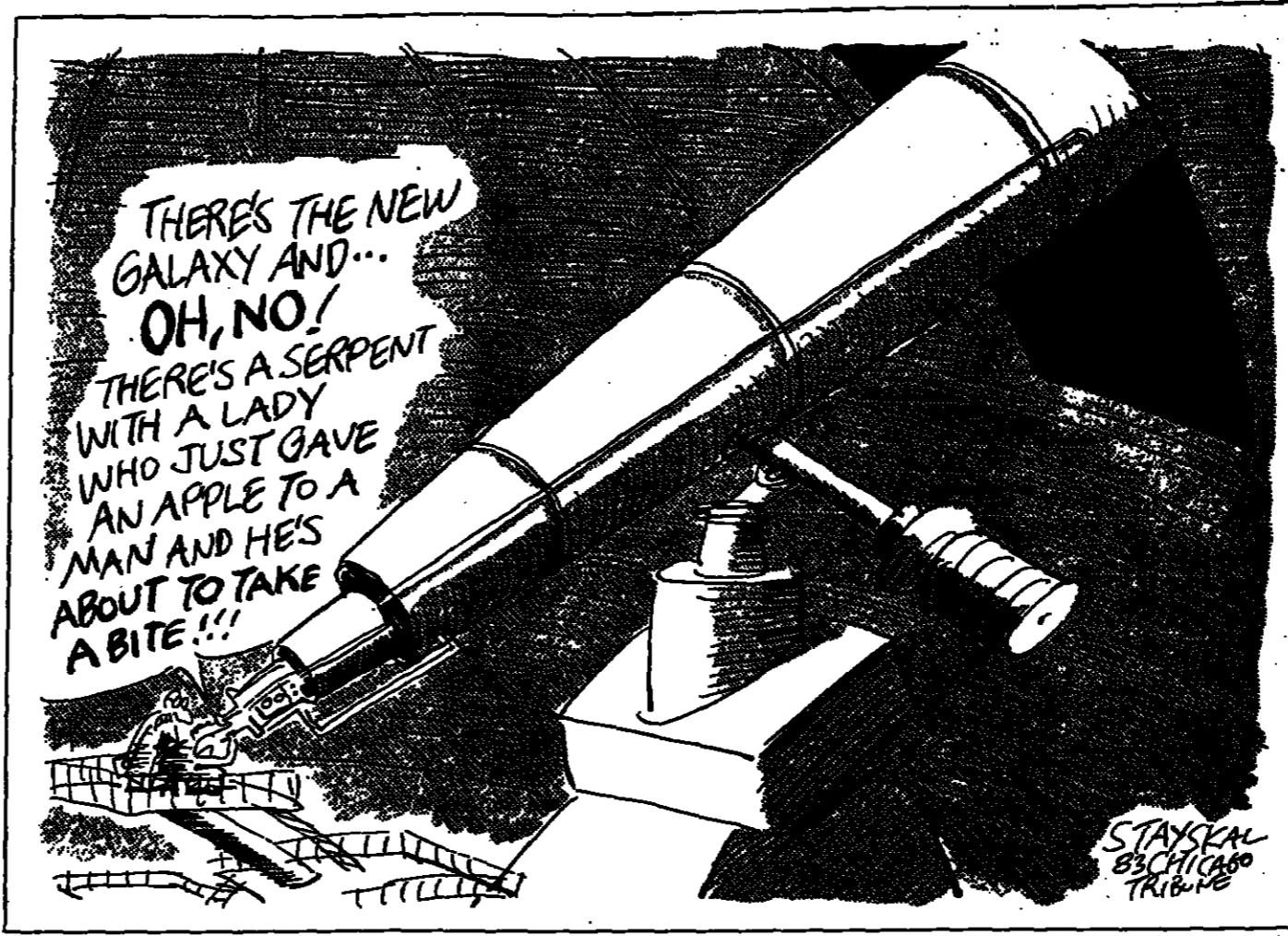
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A Banking Reform to Make the Lenders Shape Up

By Alfred Gailford Hart

NEW YORK — Only a few weeks ago there was a general sigh of relief over the Third World debt situation. Too soon! U.S. banks, with the cooperation of the IMF, are making a mess of Third World economies by asking them to restrict essential imports — thereby freeing up funds to repay the banks and protect them against having to declare losses. For their part, the debtor countries may soon be forced into withholding repayment, thus threatening the solvency of the banks and making a mess of the U.S. economy.

Precautionary measures are thus in order. The most urgent is an overhaul of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation so that a challenge to the solvency of one or more major banks could be handled without serious financial disruption. But such reform could also help ordinary citizens in Third World countries by imposing discipline on the lending practices of the banks, who are partly responsible for the mess we are in.

An inadequate bill to reshape the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has been before Congress for some months. Changes are essential:

• The FDIC must be authorized and directed to intervene as conservator — rather than as receiver of a merger — when any major bank is challenged. This arrangement would permit uninterrupted check handling and loan operations, and give time to determine if a challenged bank can be put back on its feet.

• The position of large depositors should be clarified. Now, all deposits up to \$100,000 are insured. We should insure the greater part of the excess over \$100,000, but leave uninsured a large enough share, say 25 percent, to persuade large depositors to avoid imprudently managed banks.

Until such safeguards are in place, finance will be vulnerable to disruption if overseas loans go into default or are recognized as nonperforming.

Banking is supposed to be a key sector of the capital market, placing capital where it will earn enough to carry interest and amortization and still leave the borrower with a net gain. The debt crisis reflects a waste overseas of tens of billions of dollars in potentially productive capital. Funds have been squandered on unproductive installations, overpriced real estate and construction, food imports to offset farm-policy failures, high-tech weapons and fiscal deficits resulting from failure to tax the rich. In not a few cases, funds were borrowed in order to be stolen.

Understandably, citizens of debtor countries are reluctant to "pay for a dead horse" — particularly when the horse was bought by leaders who had usurped power and who lacked any legitimate claim to represent them. Skilled bankers of course, should have foreseen all this. But the bankers turned off their skills. They never weeded out the junk and instead relied on the belief that a sovereign country would always repay its debt.

It is important to remember that a bad loan reflects imprecision on both sides. Third World debtors should not be entirely excused from carrying losses that reflect wastage of capital. But neither are creditor banks entitled to the full return that the capital they invested could have earned, had they placed it wisely.

Once the FDIC is reformed, enabling the American economy to function smoothly even if some

banks fail, the chief obstacle to reshaping Third World debt will be removed. It will become feasible for banks to lower the value of their assets in the process of converting Third World debt into long-term bonds, and while making compromises with Third World countries over the rescheduling of interest and capital payments.

Unless the FDIC is reformed, we will continue to encourage irresponsible banking. If we cannot handle the failure of large banks, then we will be susceptible to a threat of suicide, since the banks calculate that they will not be allowed to fail.

For the future health of the U.S. economy, discipline must be applied to a decentralized and largely deregulated financial system.

When placing funds, bankers must face the consequences of persistent mismanagement: losses and disfavor with the large depositors whose vigilance is supposed to be the enforcer of discipline. Large depositors must face appreciable risks of loss for putting funds in mismanaged banks.

Thus, reform of deposit insurance is crucial to focusing financial responsibility. To continue along the recent track of debt policy will make needless enemies by imposing on Third World countries hardships that we can see are unnecessary.

The lender countries suffer, too, since Third World imports are exports for the industrial countries.

All this is done merely to prolong and complicate the debt crisis without a cure. Surely it is better to reform the FDIC and restore American banking to a course of candor and prudence.

The writer is professor emeritus of economics at Columbia University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Environment: Raw Materials Outlast Raw Nature

By Jonathan Power

WEY ISLAND, Maryland — Remember the lily-in-the-pond riddle? It went: If a lily doubles its size every day, how much of the pond will it cover the day before it covers all? Answer: half the pond. With such threats of exponential growth, the Club of Rome and the environmental enthusiasts of the 1970s warned that by the year 2000 the world would run out of its scarcer raw materials.

Hardly was the ink dry on their reports than along came OPEC with its fourfold price increase. The media took over and helped set the pace. "Mass media make for mass emotions," writes historian Hugh Thomas. Before long, it seemed, every pundit, professional and amateur, was predicting the cartelization of every commodity, with threats of supplies dwindling at an ever increasing rate.

The result had not been anticipated by the liberals who set the environmental cause rolling. Realpolitik conservatives took the cue. If raw materials were to be in short supply,

the West must guard its access to society. Thus, France and Morocco rushed to the help of President Mobutu in Zaire in 1977. Strong conservative forces in the U.S. Senate nearly defeated the Rhodesian settlement diplomacy of Jimmy Carter and Andrew Young, partly on the grounds that America needed secure access to Rhodesia's chromium mines. Many strategists argue that the West's interests in platinum, cobalt and manganese demand that the West be allied with white South Africa.

Moods can change fast. At a conference organized here by the World Resources Institute, Robert Anderson, chairman of the Atlantic Richfield Oil Company, noted that not long ago the Western energy minister met monthly, but now they have no meeting planned for 1984.

No one contradicted William Vogel, a respected authority on minerals, when he concluded sharply:

"Minerals have not been limiting to society's welfare in the past. Nor do they have the potential of limiting the welfare of mankind for the future."

Mr. Vogel dismisses the need to mine on the moon; he even argues that the likelihood of seabed mining is remote in this century. The Earth's crust has potentially infinite reserves of the minerals in common use.

The most reliable indicator of plentiful supply is price. Prices have been constant in real terms for a century. Only in the early 1970s was there a gradual shift upward as the price of energy rose an important cost in mining, and as governments compelled mining companies to be more responsible for the damage they caused to the environment. But the experience of the first half of the 1980s is that the trend of the century from 1870 to 1970 has been resumed.

Cartels, Mr. Vogel argues, have failed. Only OPEC, among the major

cartels, lasted longer than three years as a real force. Even the De Beers diamond cartel came to grief after the Australians flooded the market. No mineral can hold the world hostage as oil did in the 1970s.

The cobalt crisis of 1977 is a good illustration of how much flexibility there is. Cobalt is considered a vital component in jet engine turbines and high temperature magnets. At the time of the Shaba uprising against Mr. Mobutu, supplies were interrupted. Cobalt consumers banged on the door of the U.S. strategic stockpiles. They were refused. Prices rose and less valuable uses such as paint dye were discarded. The rising prices encouraged the search for new technology. Cobalt-free magnets were developed and research is under way on using ceramics for turbine blades.

Environmentalism is at a turning point. The gurus are dead — Rachel Carson, who began it all with "The Silent Spring"; Barbara Ward, whose erudition made the subject elegant; Aurelio Peccei, the Italian industrialist who founded the Club of Rome and brought the issues home to the multitude. To define a new role for the cause will be difficult.

The critical issues today are simple ones like the shortage of firewood for hungry peasants in Central America and India — or, more complex: how to preserve our forests and jungles, not just because they are majestic but because they possess the secrets and reserves for the new discoveries of science tomorrow. These causes do not have quite the drama of the old ones, but if not faced they will cost the world dear. There is still a cause, but one that will require more patience and more imagination if it is to continue to move the public mind.

International Herald Tribune

The Senate staff know of this evidence of a second California call for three weeks without informing the Los Angeles district attorney; Mr. Philibosian's staff had been prompted by Mr. Wick's counsel but did not get in touch with the Senate for the transcript until asked about it on Wednesday. In this investigation, only the computer is showing any fervor.

Moreover, thanks to The Computer That Refused to Forget, a complete record of Mr. Wick's "D.R.S." — his Direct Record System, which Mr. Earle calls "the director's public affairs contact system" — is preserved intact.

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NYSE Most Actives									
Stocks	High	Low	Chg.						
Indus.	1161.54	1168.24	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Trans.	125.45	125.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Util.	129.49	129.29	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20
Comp.	454.19	454.33	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
Adv.	1177	1177	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unp.	407	407	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Issues	10	10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
New Issues	10	10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Volume up	64	64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Volume down	58,424,640	58,424,640	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Dow Jones Averages									
Open	High	Low	Chg.						
Indus.	1161.54	1168.24	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Trans.	125.45	125.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Util.	129.49	129.29	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20
Comp.	454.19	454.33	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
Adv.	1177	1177	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unp.	407	407	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Issues	10	10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
New Issues	10	10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Volume up	64	64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Volume down	58,424,640	58,424,640	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

NYSE Index									
Composite	High	Low	Chg.						
Indust.	914.53	907.73	-6.80	-6.80	-6.80	-6.80	-6.80	-6.80	-6.80
Trans.	102.91	102.54	-0.37	-0.37	-0.37	-0.37	-0.37	-0.37	-0.37
Util.	129.51	129.29	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22
Finance	44.53	44.27	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26
Adv.	1177	1177	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unp.	407	407	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Issues	10	10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
New Issues	10	10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Volume up	64	64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Volume down	58,424,640	58,424,640	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

NYSE Diaries									
Advanced	High	Low	Chg.						
Unp.	1177	1177	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Issues	10	10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
New Issues	10	10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Volume up	64	64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Volume down	58,424,640	58,424,640	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
Vol. of 4 p.m.	Buy Sales	12,700,000	Prev. 4 p.m. Vol.	10,510,000	Prev Consolidated Chg.	1,190,000	Tables include the nationwide prices	Up to the closing on Wall Street	
May 10	12,727	416,643	May 9	12,277	434,155	2,108			
May 9	12,277	434,155	May 8	12,079	429,377	1,200			
May 8	12,079	429,377	May 7	12,079	427,707	2,241			
May 4	12,079	427,707							

Friday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m.
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol.
Prev Consolidated Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries									
Advanced	High	Low	Chg.						
Declined	High	Low	Chg.						
Short Issues	High	Low	Chg.						
New Issues	High	Low	Chg.						
Volume up	1,077,440	1,077,440	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Volume down	3,334,070	3,334,070	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Standard & Poors Index									
Indust.	High	Low	Chg.						
Utilities	121.34	121.25	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09
Commodities	124.26	124.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transport.	124.26	124.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Banks	124.26	124.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finance	124.26	124.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Mobil Begins Its Offer For Superior Oil Co.

United Press International

NEW YORK — Mobil Corp. began a tender offer on Friday for 36 million common shares of Superior Oil Co. in exchange for a mix of cash and debentures valued at \$4.5 a share in the second step of its \$5.7-billion bid to acquire the independent oil and gas producer.

If the Federal Trade Commission approves Mobil's takeover of Houston-based Superior, it would be the fifth-largest merger in U.S. history. Analysts expect the FTC to

agree to the merger since Superior, although a leading explorer and producer of petroleum products, does not refine or market such products, a traditional focus of antitrust objections.

On March 11, Mobil, the second-largest oil company, entered a friendly agreement to purchase a 22.6-percent stake in Superior from heirs of the founding Keck family for \$4.5 a share and to acquire the remaining shares for the same price.

Mobil said it will pay \$20 in cash and \$25 in bonds for each Superior share tendered under the offer. If the tender is successful,

Carter Will Seek Vote on Stock Sale

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Carter Hawley Hale Stores Inc., the Los Angeles-based retailer, has agreed to ask shareholders to vote on its sale of one million convertible preferred shares to General Cinema Corp., the New York Stock Exchange has announced. The meeting must be held no later than June 28.

Separately, Limited Inc., which started a \$35-a-share tender offer for Carter Hawley common stock on April 2, said Thursday that it had been tendered 2.9 million shares and had extended its offer for 19 million shares until midnight Monday. The withdrawal deadline was also extended until then.

Both the offer and the withdrawal period had expired on Wednesday.

Mobil said it will pay \$20 in cash and \$25 in bonds for each Superior share tendered under the offer. If the tender is successful,

Mash & McLennan Cos. Posts Loss for Quarter

Reuters

NEW YORK — Marsh & McLennan Cos. on Friday reported a first-quarter loss of \$28.3 million after a pretax charge of \$110 million resulting from unauthorized securities transactions and an \$11.4-million tax credit. A year earlier it posted a profit of \$36.5 million.

Marsh & McLennan said it revised its 1983 results to include \$55 million in losses from unauthorized securities transactions. It said it has revised its 1983 profit to \$93.8 million, or \$2.65 a share, down 30 percent from 1982's \$120.4 million, or \$3.36 a share.

COMPANY NOTES

Aluminum Co. of America said it had acquired a majority interest in Forges de Boulogne, a forging company in Boulogne, France. Terms were not disclosed.

Boeing Co. reported that Britain Airways of Britain had purchased a fourth 767 aircraft, with delivery of the twin-jet set for March 1985.

Energy Oil Inc., an oil and gas production company based in Longmont, Colorado, announced that it had tentatively agreed to purchase a 100-percent working interest in nine producing wells and 10 offset drill sites in Ellis County, Kansas, from Artxer Petroleum Corp.

General Datacom Industries of Danbury, Connecticut, a maker of data communications networks, said it had agreed to supply NyneX Corp.'s NyneX Business Information Systems Co. with a full line of data communications products over the next two years.

Singer Co., the U.S. maker of consumer sewing machines and motors, reported that it had agreed

in principle to buy Omnidata Inc. of Cherry Hill, New Jersey, as the first step in a plan to acquire high-technology operations that are compatible with its existing aerospace businesses.

Textron Inc., a diversified maker based in Providence, Rhode Island, announced that it had signed a preliminary agreement to sell the assets of its Jones & Lamson division to Springfield Group Inc., a group of individual investors in the Springfield, Vermont, area. Jones & Lamson makes lathes and other machine tools.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

11 May 1984

(w) Alitalia Management	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
(m) Alitalia Trust, EA	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
(w) Alitalia Trust, F	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
(w) Alitalia Trust, I	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
(w) Alitalia Trust, P	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
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(w) Alitalia Trust, V	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
(w) Alitalia Trust, W	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
(w) Alitalia Trust, X	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
(w) Alitalia Trust, Y	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
(w) Alitalia Trust, Z	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
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(w) Alitalia Trust, EE	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
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(w) Alitalia Trust, LL	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
(w) Alitalia Trust, MM	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
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(w) Alitalia Trust, PP	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
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(w) Alitalia Trust, RR	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
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(w) Alitalia Trust, II	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
(w) Alitalia Trust, KK	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
(w) Alitalia Trust, LL	3,700			

SPORTS

Goalie Fuhr Excels as Oilers Win Opener

Compiled by Our Staff Free Dispatchers

UNIONDALE, New York — The Edmonton Oilers became the highest-scoring team in National Hockey League history this season with 446 goals in 80 games. Thursday night, they scored only once, but it was enough.

Grant Fuhr stopped 34 shots and Kevin McClelland scored in the

STANLEY CUP FINALS

third period to lead the Oilers to a 1-0 victory over the New York Islanders in Game 1 of the best-of-seven Stanley Cup finals.

It was a noteworthy victory for Edmonton for several reasons. Most important, it ended a string of 10 straight losses to the Islanders, including a four-game sweep in last year's cup final.

There is also a matter of history that should increase the Oilers' confidence. This is their 12th play-off series; the previous 11 have gone to the team that won the opening game, with Edmonton prevailing in seven and losing four.

"It was really important for us to win the first game," said McClelland. "We haven't beaten the Islanders for a long time. This takes a monkey off our back and we have the home-ice advantage now." The series will resume here Saturday night before shifting to Edmonton for three games.

Bucks, Suns Take Series

The Associated Press

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Marques Johnson scored 1 of his 25 points in the fourth quarter and Paul Pressey sank a crucial free throw and an 18-foot jumper in the final 1:22 of play as the Milwaukee Bucks nipped the New Jersey Nets, 98-97, Thursday night to clinch their best-of-seven

NBA PLAYOFFS

National Basketball Association semifinal series, 4-2, in the Eastern Conference finals, the Bucks will meet the winner of the Boston-New York series, which the Celtics lead, 2-1 and which was to resume Friday in New York.

Elsewhere Thursday, Phoenix ousted Utah, 102-82, to clinch a Western Conference semifinal series in six games. The Suns will face the Lakers for the Western title in a best-of-seven series starting Saturday in Los Angeles.

Milwaukee's Junior Bridgeman added 20 points and Bob Lanier 17, while teammate Sidney Moncrief ad 15 of his 16 points in the second half. Darryl Dawkins led New Jersey with 29 points; Otis Birding added 22.

Pressey broke a 95-95 tie when a sank one of two foul shots with 22 left. The reserve guard then sank an 18-footer with 41 seconds to go, making the score 98-97.

The Nets pulled to within 1 with 29 seconds left on Michael Ray Richardson's 16-footer, and then came a nail-biting controversy.

The Bucks let the clock run down until 10 seconds remained. Pressey, then Moncrief, missed. Pressey's shot appeared to hit neither rim nor backboard. The ball was on the floor for the final few seconds as neither team could gain control.

The Nets protested the game, aiming a 24-second violation, which would have been called, had it given them the ball. After a 15-second delay, referee Daniel Garrison said the ball had left Moncrief's hand before a violation would have occurred, and on Friday the league upheld Garrison's judgment.

New Jersey had opened the final period with a 12-2 run, turning a 6-point deficit to 79-75 lead, but the Bucks rallied back behind Johnson, who had 13 rebounds on the night.

Milwaukee staged a 7-0 run to take a 95-89 lead with 2:50 to play, but capped by two Richardson free throws, New Jersey scored 6 straight to tie the score, 95-95. Pressey, who finished with nine points, then turned the game in Milwaukee's favor for good.

The Bucks, who trailed at half-time for the first time in the series, opened the third quarter with an 8-6 surge to take a 61-52 lead. Then, referee Daniel Garrison said the ball had left Moncrief's

hand before a violation would have occurred, and on Friday the league upheld Garrison's judgment.

McClelland was with the Pittsburgh Penguins two years ago, when they blew a late lead and lost to the Islanders in overtime in the fifth and final game of a first-round series.

After inuring his half of the 1982-83 season. Last fall, after he started slowly, the Penguins decided to demote him to the minors before Edmonton's general manager and coach, Glen Sather, obtained him for winger Tom Rouston and a draft pick.

On Thursday, McClelland was centering the Oilers' fourth line,

and wingers Pat Hughes and Dave Hunter both contributed to the game's only score.

Hunter knocked Gord Dineen off the puck in the left-wing corner. Hughes pounced on it and made an excellent pass to McClelland, who was 20 feet in front of goalie Billy Smith. Before Dennis Potvin could check him, McClelland lined the puck past Smith's glove at 1:35 of the final period.

"Pat made the good pass and I just put it in," McClelland said. "It's everyone's dream to win the Stanley Cup, and being one game closer is a great feeling. I'm really happy just to have it. I could be playing goal now."

McClelland, like the Oilers, preferred to talk about the outstanding defensive effort from a

team that has often been chastised for emphasizing offense.

"We knew it would be a tight-checking game," McClelland said. "We had to play good defense against them because they haven't been allowing many goals. All year we've been criticized for our defense, but we knew we had to work on it and that's what we've been doing."

The Oilers were helped immediately by what Fuhr, 21, called the best game of his life. It was his second career shutout, the other coming against Boston last December.

Fuhr gave his teammates confidence with some remarkable saves. During a first-period power play, Islander Greg Gilbert slipped behind the defense, took Mike Bossy's pass and sent a sharp backhander toward the lower right corner. Fuhr slowed the puck with his foot before leaning back and covering it.

The teams lifted hockey to rare heights in the second period, one of fancy passing, good shooting and good defense. But mostly it was Smith and especially Fuhr, making superb saves.

Fuhr stopped a Clark Gillies drive that popped straight up. The force of the shot sent Fuhr to his knees, and as he fell on his back, the puck descended. He stuck his glove out and plucked it, as if catching a falling star. Barely a

team had to have help and a little luck, too. Fuhr had both during a delayed penalty against Hunter late in the first period. After Fuhr stopped a shot by Potvin, he was caught out of the net, but defenseman Charlie Huddy filled the void and blocked Potvin's rebound.

With about 10 minutes left in the game, Mike Bossy made a bold bid to tie the score, taking a quick pass from Trotter and cutting behind the defense. Hooked by Wayne Gretzky and tripped by a diving Huddy, Bossy still managed to get off a close-in wrist shot that Fuhr stopped.

Once again the Islanders must come from behind, which they have done in earlier playoff series this year against the New York Rangers, and Boston and Montreal.

"I guess we like aggravation," said New York Coach Al Bower.

"We can do a lot of things better

... Our back has to be to the wall before we play our best."

Thursday's was the first 1-0 game in the championship-round series. Philadelphia's cap-clenching victory over Boston on May 19, 1974. The defeat was the first in the finals for the Islanders since their 4-2 loss in Game 4 of the 1981 series with Minnesota. New York won the fifth game, for its second title, and swept Vancouver and Edmonton in the next two finals.

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(WP, NYT, AP)

Game 1

Edmonton 5
N.Y. Islanders 0
First Period—None. Penalties—None. Edm, 8:40; Potvin, NY, 11:34; Hunter, Edm, 12:40; Potvin, NY, 14:31; Jackson, Edm, 15:47.
Second Period—None. Penalties—None. NY, 11:27; Jackson, Edm, 14:37; McClelland, 15:58; Potvin, NY, 16:10; Hunter, Edm, 17:42.
Shots—Goal—Edmonton 10-12-16-38. New York 10-12-16-38. Goalies—Edmonton, Fuhr, New York, Smith, Mclelland, A—15-61.

The Associated Press
Goalie Fuhr somehow kept this rebound from Islanders Denis Potvin, right, and Pat Flatley.

Andujar of Cardinals, in '82 Form, Shuts Down Padres, 7-0

United Press International

ST. LOUIS — Joaquin Andujar, continuing to pitch the way he did during the Cardinals' world championship season of 1982, registered his fifth victory and third shutout of the season here Thursday night in leading St. Louis to a 7-0 triumph over the San Diego Padres.

Andujar, who slumped to 6-16 last season after winning 15 games during the 1982 season and three

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

more in the post-season competition, pitched a five-hitter in recording his fifth complete game and raising his record to 5-3.

St. Louis took a 1-0 lead in the third inning when Tim Lollar (2-3) walked Tom Nieto and Andujar with one out and gave up an RBI single to Tommy Herr. The Cardinals added a run in the sixth when Lollar walked Ozzie Smith and David Green, and Tito Landrum delivered an RBI single.

St. Louis pushed across five more runs in the eighth off reliever Floyd Chiffet. Ozzie Smith singled, second and came home on Nieto's double. After a walk to Green, Landrum hit a ground-rule double, scoring Green. Art Howe walked and Nieto doubled home Landrum and Howe.

Andujar, who struck out three and walked two, got out of a jam in the third when the Padres put runners on first and third with none out. Andujar got Gerry Templeton to hit into a forceout (the lead runner) and then started a double play himself after catching Alan Wiggins' pop-up on an attempted squeeze bunt.

Reds 2, Expos 1
In Montreal, Dan Driessens broke a 1-1 tie in the seventh with his third home run of the season and Frank Pastor pitched a two-hitter to lead the Reds to their 11th victory in their last 12 games, a 2-1 decision over the Expos.

Brewers 7, Mets 3
In New York, Randy Johnson and Terry Harper each drove in two runs to lead Atlanta past the Mets, 7-3.

Pirates 4, Giants 2
In Pittsburgh, Dale Berra drove in three runs with a single and a home run and reliever Don Robinson pitched out of a one-out, bases-loaded jam in the eighth to help the Pirates to a 4-2 verdict over San Francisco. Rick Rhodes (3-3) was the winner.

Braves 4, Giants 2
In Atlanta, Tom Glavine (12-1) pitched a one-hitter and the Braves won their 10th straight game, 4-2, over the Giants.

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Dodgers 5, Cubs 1
In Chicago, Candy Maldonado drove in three runs with a double and a sacrifice fly as Los Angeles

Yankees 7, Indians 6
In New York, the White Sox scored three runs in the ninth to beat Texas, 8-6. The Rangers had scored three runs in their half of the inning to go ahead, 6-5. But with two out in the Chicago ninth, Harold Baines and Tom Paciorek hit back-to-back doubles, Jerry Hairston, batting for Scott Fletcher, then homered off Odell Jones (1-1) to give Salome Barajas his second 1984 victory against no losses.

White Sox 8, Rangers 6
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ART BUCHWALD

The High Cost of News

WASHINGTON — There is some question as to whether NBC paid for an exclusive interview on the "Today Show" with Colonel Qaddafi after the Libyan Embassy shootout in London. CBS claims it was originally offered Qaddafi for \$5,000, and turned it down. But CBS did pay a half-million dollars for a three-part interview with former President Nixon.

It is obvious that the price of exclusive interviews with world figures will soon be an important part of the "news" business. Every world leader worth his salt will eventually hire show-biz agents to haggle over fees for appearing on American TV.

"Hello, Gerry, this is Sam at the William Darkness Agency. Are you sitting down? How would you like the Ayatollah Khomeini, on his rug, for five minutes tomorrow night?"

"How much are you asking for him?"

"One hundred thousand dollars."

"You're crazy, Sam. We got Qaddafi for \$5,000."

"Qaddafi is a bush-league terrorist. Khomeini hasn't been seen on American television for over a year."

Mahler Document Fetches £143,000

United Press International

LONDON — A previously unknown manuscript of Gustav Mahler's first symphony has been sold for £143,000 (\$197,000) to an anonymous buyer, Sotheby's said.

Discovery of the manuscript of the "Titan" symphony, with 21 pages in Mahler's hand and the rest heavily annotated by him, "is of immense importance for our knowledge of the composer's progress on the symphony and... of Mahler's working methods," Sotheby's said.

The document was submitted by a private, anonymous source, the auction house said Thursday.



Buchwald

The Museum of Modern Art Ready for a New Era

A Commitment To New and Old

By Paul Richard
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — A visit to the "new" Museum of Modern Art is like a tryst with an old lover. One approaches 53rd Street feeling curiosity, suspicion, affection, apprehension. One knows she is no longer young. The role she once played as the art world's god and guide has long since gone to New York's commercial galleries.

Her most memorable asset, the permanent collection, has been out of sight since early 1980. The rebuilt museum will open to the public Thursday. How much has she changed?

One's first glimpse is deeply reassuring. Of course, the museum has grown larger. The exhibition space has more than doubled. There used to be one small theater for movies; now there are two. Two pleasant new restaurants, one for members only, the other for the public, have been built at the east side of the garden.

The galleries themselves — gray-carpeted, white-walled, low-ceilinged, unpretentious — are much as we remember them. They are the soul of the museum.

The path one follows through them is not exactly as it was. New juxtapositions add unexpected sparkle to the permanent collection's fine reinstatement.

As young viewers, we were never sure just how to see the art. The changing installations of the permanent collection seemed somehow reinforced by irrefutable progressions — from Cézanne to the Cubists, from Surrealism to Abstract Expressionism — that were presented as wholly beyond question. But as soon as we succumbed to its obvious authority, the museum would test us with an object so surprising (or so difficult) that we could not tell if we were supposed to bow or groan or laugh.

The new reinstallation permits us to experience that feeling of contradicted confidence. We start marching with the masters — Frank Lloyd Wright, Le Corbusier, Seurat and Cézanne — and proceed with stout assurance un-

til, just before the end, we are suddenly confronted with the merely second-rate — with a dull wall hanging of plastic and dried reeds, or a meretricious painting by Alexander Liberman ("639 Dots," 1958) — in whose disappointing presence we can only scowl or shrug.

"How about Madame Marcos?" She knocked them dead on '60 Minutes.'

"Will she talk about the Aquino assassination?"

"She'll talk about anything if the price is right. Cable TV offered me \$75,000 and I turned them down. Madame Marcos is one of a kind, and I'm not going to sell her for scale."

"For that kind of money we're going to ask the tough questions."

"She's used to tough questions."

"Okay, we'll take him. Who else have you got for next week's morning show?"

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"Gerry, are you still sitting down? How about Klaus Barbie? I can let you have him for \$50,000. You'll be the first network to interview the 'Butcher of Lyons.' You could put him against 'Love Boat'."

"He's not that known in the States."

"Okay, forget Barbie. Would you go for a package deal of Assad of Syria, Arafat of the PLO and Fidel Castro?"

"What will it cost us?"

"Seven hundred and fifty thousand. The other networks have expressed extreme interest, and the only reason I'm mentioning it to you is that they won't guarantee the show for prime time. The museum would test us with an object so surprising (or so difficult) that we could not tell if we were supposed to bow or groan or laugh."

"Let me get back to you on that. What have you got in your American case?"

"I can give you Louis Farrakhan, but he's real hot now and it'll cost you."

"Will he promise to stay off the news shows if we sign him?"

"If the price is right, he belongs to you people until the November election."

and two large Picassos. The results, not only financially, were less than satisfactory. The museum is less likely now to peddle its Matisse, Seurats and Cézannes. The torpedo may be stretching, its nose may be advancing, but its tail has stopped moving.

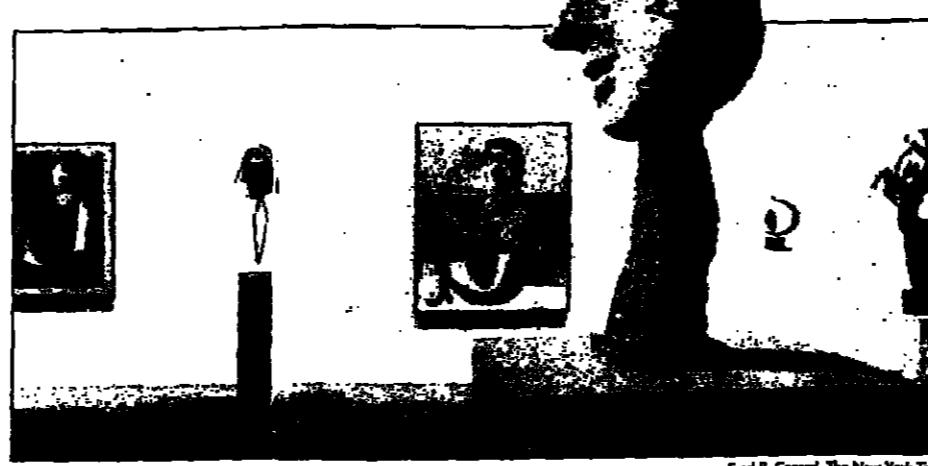
The Modern is still committed to the present. The first important temporary show in its enlarged galleries will be "International Survey of Recent Painting and Sculpture," an overview selected by the curator Kynaston McShine.

But the museum seems to know that its older pictures, photographs and sculptures are no longer incidental to its central mission. They are its greatest strengths.

The permanent collection, or rather the small part of it that has been reinstated by William Rubin, director of the department of painting and sculpture, looks as grand as ever.

Rodin's "John the Baptist"

points his bronze finger towards the Cézannes that begin the museum's survey of art history. Then come pictures by Seurat, Vuillard and Degas, all in new frames antiqued with gold. Before Rubin's installation peters out with an undistinguished recent wall piece by Italy's Mario Merz, it offers time viewers an extraordinary series of touching *déjà vu* and emotional epiphanies.



Fred R. Conrad, The New York Times

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suddenly confronted with the merely second-rate — with a dull wall hanging of plastic and dried reeds, or a meretricious painting by Alexander Liberman ("639 Dots," 1958) — in whose disappointing presence we can only scowl or shrug.

The Modern's vision of art history, since the days of Alfred Barr, has stressed the art of Paris, and that still holds true. The best German Expressionists were long underrepresented, if the masters of the New York School were very late to enter the permanent collection, it is the day it opened, it has had a special sympathy for the classical, the rational, the French.

White conventional wisdom holds that New York replaced Paris as the center of world art during World War II. Rubin's installation deems that contention.

A sequence of five Jackson Pollocks, leading to his first all-over abstractions, leads the viewer's eye to Dubuffet, Francis Bacon and other European pictures from the 1940s. The Museum of Modern Art has not given up its loyalty to Europe.

This is a show of icons — van Gogh's "Starry Night," Rousseau's "Sleeping Gypsy," Matisse's "White on White," Duchamp's "Three Standard Stoplights," Mondrian's "Broadway Boogie Woogie," Pollock's "One," Barnett Newman's "Vir Heroicus Sublimus," Johns's "Target With Four Faces," Warhol's "Marilyn," Frank Stella's black painting, "The Marriage of Reason and Squalor."

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